

OPERATORS ON TWO BANACH SPACES OF CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS ON LOCALLY COMPACT SPACES OF ORDINALS

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ABSTRACT. Denote by $[0, \omega_1)$ the set of countable ordinals, equipped with the order topology, let L_0 be the disjoint union of the compact ordinal intervals $[0, \alpha]$ for α countable, and consider the Banach spaces $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $C_0(L_0)$ consisting of all scalar-valued, continuous functions which are defined on the locally compact Hausdorff spaces $[0, \omega_1)$ and L_0 , respectively, and which vanish eventually. Our main result states that a bounded operator T between any pair of these two Banach spaces fixes a copy of $C_0(L_0)$ if and only if the identity operator on $C_0(L_0)$ factors through T , if and only if the Szlenk index of T is uncountable. This implies that the set $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0(L_0))$ of $C_0(L_0)$ -strictly singular operators on $C_0(L_0)$ is the unique maximal ideal of the Banach algebra $\mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0))$ of all bounded operators on $C_0(L_0)$, and that $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ is the second-largest proper ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$. Moreover, it follows that the Banach space $C_0(L_0)$ is primary and complementably homogeneous.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF MAIN RESULTS

The purpose of this paper is to advance our understanding of the (bounded, linear) operators acting on the Banach space $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ of scalar-valued, continuous functions which vanish eventually and which are defined on the locally compact Hausdorff space $[0, \omega_1)$ of all countable ordinals, equipped with the order topology. Another Banach space of a similar kind, $C_0(L_0)$, will play a key role; here L_0 denotes the locally compact Hausdorff space given by the disjoint union of the compact ordinal intervals $[0, \alpha]$ for α countable or, equivalently,

$$L_0 = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} [0, \alpha] \times \{\alpha + 1\},$$

endowed with the topology inherited from the product topology on $[0, \omega_1)^2$. As a spin-off of our main line of inquiry, we obtain some conclusions of possible independent interest concerning the Banach space $C_0(L_0)$ and the operators acting on it.

The motivation behind this work comes primarily from our previous studies [12, 11] (the latter written jointly with P. Koszmider) of the Banach algebra $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ of all operators on $C_0[0, \omega_1)$. Indeed, the main theorem of [12] implies that $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ has a

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 46H10, 47B38, 47L10; Secondary 06F30, 46B26, 47L20.

Key words and phrases. Banach algebra; maximal ideal; bounded operator; Szlenk index; continuous functions; ordinal interval; order topology; Banach space; primary; complementably homogeneous.

unique maximal ideal \mathcal{M} (the *Loy–Willis ideal*), while [11, Theorem 1.4] characterizes this ideal as the set of operators which factor through the Banach space $C_0(L_0)$:

$$\mathcal{M} = \{TS : S \in \mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1), C_0(L_0)), T \in \mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0), C_0[0, \omega_1))\}. \quad (1.1)$$

To state the main result of the present paper precisely, we require three pieces of terminology concerning an operator T between the Banach spaces X and Y :

- Let W be a Banach space. Then T *fixes a copy* of W if there exists an operator $U: W \rightarrow X$ such that the composite operator TU is an isomorphism onto its range.
- An operator V between the Banach spaces W and Z *factors through* T if there exist operators $R: W \rightarrow X$ and $S: Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $V = STR$.
- Suppose that X is an Asplund space. Then each weakly* compact subset K of the dual space X^* of X has associated with it a certain ordinal, which is called the *Szlenk index* of K ; we refer to [15] or [10, Section 2.4] for the precise definition of this notion. The *Szlenk index* of the operator T is then defined as the Szlenk index of the image under the adjoint operator of T of the closed unit ball of Y^* .

Theorem 1.1. *Let X and Y each denote either of the Banach spaces $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $C_0(L_0)$. Then the following three conditions are equivalent for each operator T from X to Y :*

- T fixes a copy of $C_0(L_0)$;*
- the identity operator on $C_0(L_0)$ factors through T ;*
- the Szlenk index of T is uncountable.*

In the case where $X = Y \in \{C_0[0, \omega_1), C_0(L_0)\}$, Theorem 1.1 leads to significant new information about the ideal lattice of the Banach algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ of all operators on X . (Throughout this paper, the term *ideal* always means a two-sided, algebraic ideal.) To facilitate the statement of these conclusions, let us introduce the notation $\mathcal{S}_W(X)$ for the set of those operators on X that do not fix a copy of the Banach space W ; such operators are called *W -strictly singular*. The set $\mathcal{S}_W(X)$ is closed in the norm topology, and it is closed under composition by arbitrary operators, so that $\mathcal{S}_W(X)$ is a closed ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ if and only if $\mathcal{S}_W(X)$ is closed under addition.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $X = C_0[0, \omega_1)$ or $X = C_0(L_0)$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(X) &= \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the identity operator on } C_0(L_0) \text{ does not factor through } T\} \\ &= \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the Szlenk index of } T \text{ is countable}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

and this set is a proper closed ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

In the case where $X = C_0(L_0)$, this ideal is the unique maximal ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0))$, whereas for $X = C_0[0, \omega_1)$, this ideal is the second-largest proper ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$, in the following precise sense:

- $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ *is properly contained in the Loy–Willis ideal \mathcal{M} ; and*
- *for each proper ideal \mathcal{I} of $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$, either $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{M}$ or $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$.*

Finally, as an easy Banach-space theoretic consequence of these results, we shall show that $C_0(L_0)$ has the following two properties, defined for any Banach space X :

- X is *primary* if, for each projection $P \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, either the kernel of P or the range of P (or both) is isomorphic to X ;
- X is *complementably homogeneous* if, for each closed subspace W of X such that W is isomorphic to X , there exists a closed, complemented subspace Y of X such that Y is isomorphic to X , and Y is contained in W .

Corollary 1.3. *The Banach space $C_0(L_0)$ is primary and complementably homogeneous.*

The counterpart of this corollary is true for $C_0[0, \omega_1]$; this is due to Alspach and Benyamini [3, Theorem 1] and the present authors and Koszmider [11, Corollary 1.10], respectively.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we shall explain our conventions and terminology in further detail, state some important theorems that will be required in the proof of Theorem 1.1, and establish some auxiliary results.

All Banach spaces are supposed to be over the same scalar field, which is either the real field \mathbb{R} or the complex field \mathbb{C} . By an *operator*, we understand a bounded and linear mapping between Banach spaces. We write I_X for the identity operator on the Banach space X .

The following elementary characterization of the operators that the identity operator factors through is well known.

Lemma 2.1. *Let X , Y , and Z be Banach spaces. Then the identity operator on Z factors through an operator $T: X \rightarrow Y$ if and only if X contains a closed subspace W such that:*

- W is isomorphic to Z ;
- the restriction of T to W is bounded below, in the sense that there exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\|Tw\| \geq \varepsilon\|w\|$ for each $w \in W$;
- the image of W under T is complemented in Y .

For an ordinal α and a pair (X, Y) of Banach spaces, let $\mathcal{SZ}_\alpha(X, Y)$ denote the set of operators $T: X \rightarrow Y$ such that the Szlenk index of T is defined and does not exceed ω^α . Brooker [6, Theorem 2.2] has proved the following result.

Theorem 2.2 (Brooker). *The class \mathcal{SZ}_α is a closed, injective, and surjective operator ideal in the sense of Pietsch for each ordinal α .*

For a Hausdorff space K , we denote by $C(K)$ the vector space of all scalar-valued, continuous functions defined on K . In the case where K is locally compact, the subspace $C_0(K)$ consisting of those functions $f \in C(K)$ for which the set $\{k \in K : |f(k)| \geq \varepsilon\}$ is compact for each $\varepsilon > 0$ is a Banach space with respect to the supremum norm, and we have $C(K) = C_0(K)$ if and only if K is compact.

The case where K is an ordinal interval (always equipped with the order topology) will be particularly important for us. Bessaga and Pełczyński [4] have shown that the Banach spaces $C[0, \omega^\alpha]$, where α is a countable ordinal, exhaust all possible isomorphism classes of Banach spaces of the form $C(K)$ for a countably infinite, compact metric space K . The Banach spaces $C[0, \omega^\alpha]$ may be viewed as higher-ordinal analogues of the Banach space c_0 , which corresponds to the case where $\alpha = 0$.

The Szlenk index can be used to distinguish these Banach spaces because Samuel [14] has shown that $C[0, \omega^{\alpha}]$ has Szlenk index $\omega^{\alpha+1}$ for each countable ordinal α ; a simplified proof of this result, due to Hájek and Lancien [9], is given in [10, Theorem 2.59].

More importantly for our purposes, Bourgain [5] has proved that each operator T , defined on a $C(K)$ -space and of sufficiently large Szlenk index, fixes a copy of $C[0, \alpha]$ for some countable ordinal α , which increases with the Szlenk index of T . The precise statement of this result is as follows.

Theorem 2.3 (Bourgain). *Let X be a Banach space, let K be a compact Hausdorff space, and let α be a countable ordinal. Then each operator $T: C(K) \rightarrow X$ whose Szlenk index exceeds ω^{α} fixes a copy of $C[0, \omega^{\alpha}]$.*

Remark 2.4. (i) Bourgain first proves Theorem 2.3 in the case where K is a compact metric space [5, Proposition 3], and then explains how to deduce the result for general K [5, p. 107].
(ii) Alspach [2] has shown that the most obvious strengthening of Bourgain's theorem is false by constructing a surjective operator T on $C[0, \omega^{\omega^2}]$ such that T does not fix a copy of $C[0, \omega^{\omega^2}]$. (The surjectivity of T implies that T has the same Szlenk index as its codomain, that is, ω^3 .)

We shall use Bourgain's theorem in tandem with the following theorem of Pełczyński [13, Theorem 1], which will enable us to infer that the identity operator on $C(K)$, where K is a compact metric space, factors through each operator which fixes a copy of $C(K)$ and which has separable codomain.

Theorem 2.5 (Pełczyński). *Let W be a closed subspace of a separable Banach space X , and suppose that W is isomorphic to $C(K)$ for some compact metric space K . Then W contains a closed subspace which is isomorphic to $C(K)$ and which is complemented in X .*

To conclude this section, we shall state some results about the Banach spaces $C_0[0, \omega_1]$ and $C_0(L_0)$ that will be required in the proof of Theorem 1.1. The first of these collects some known facts.

Proposition 2.6. (i) *The Banach space $C_0[0, \omega_1]$ contains a closed, complemented subspace which is isomorphic to $C_0(L_0)$.*
(ii) *The Banach space $C_0(L_0)$ is isomorphic to the c_0 -direct sum of countably many copies of itself: $C_0(L_0) \cong c_0(\mathbb{N}, C_0(L_0))$.*
(iii) *The following three conditions are equivalent for each operator T on $C_0[0, \omega_1]$:*
(a) *T belongs to the Loy–Willis ideal \mathcal{M} ;*
(b) *the range of T is contained in a closed, complemented subspace which is isomorphic to $C_0(L_0)$;*
(c) *the identity operator on $C_0[0, \omega_1]$ does not factor through T .*

Proof. Clauses (i) and (ii) are [11, Corollaries 2.14 and 2.7], respectively.

(iii). The equivalence of (a) and (c) is [12, Theorem 1.2] (or [11, Theorem 1.4, (a) \Leftrightarrow (h)]), while the equivalence of (a) and (b) follows from [11, Theorem 1.4, Corollary 2.13, and Lemma 4.4]. \square

For each countable ordinal α , let P_α be the contractive projection on $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ given by $P_\alpha f = f \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[0, \alpha]}$ for each $f \in C_0[0, \omega_1)$, where $\mathbf{1}_{[0, \alpha]}$ denotes the characteristic function of the ordinal interval $[0, \alpha]$.

Lemma 2.7. (i) *A subspace of $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ is separable if and only if it is contained in the range of the projection P_α for some countable ordinal α .*
 (ii) *Let T be an operator from $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ into a Banach space X . Then T has separable range if and only if $T = TP_\alpha$ for some countable ordinal α .*

Proof. Clause (i) is a special case of [12, Lemma 4.2].

(ii). The implication \Leftarrow is clear because P_α has separable range.

We shall prove the converse by contradiction. Assume that T has separable range and that $T \neq TP_\alpha$ for each $\alpha < \omega_1$. Since each element of $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ has countable support, we may inductively construct a transfinite sequence of disjointly supported functions $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ in $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ such that $Tf_\alpha \neq 0$ and $\|f_\alpha\| = 1$ for each $\alpha < \omega_1$. Set

$$A(n) = \left\{ \alpha \in [0, \omega_1) : \|Tf_\alpha\| \geq \frac{1}{n} \right\} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Since $[0, \omega_1) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A(n)$, we can find $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $A(n_0)$ is uncountable. Take a sequence $(x_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ which is dense in the range of T , and set

$$B(m) = \left\{ \alpha \in A(n_0) : \|x_m - Tf_\alpha\| \leq \frac{1}{3n_0} \right\} \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Then, as $A(n_0) = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} B(m)$, we deduce that $B(m_0)$ is uncountable for some $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that $\|x_{m_0}\| \geq 2/(3n_0)$. Now choose an integer k such that $k > 3n_0\|T\|$, and take k distinct ordinals $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in B(m_0)$. Since the function $\sum_{j=1}^k f_{\alpha_j} \in C_0[0, \omega_1)$ has norm one, we conclude that

$$\|T\| \geq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^k Tf_{\alpha_j} \right\| \geq k\|x_{m_0}\| - \sum_{j=1}^k \|x_{m_0} - Tf_{\alpha_j}\| \geq \frac{k}{3n_0} > \|T\|,$$

which is clearly absurd. \square

It turns out to be convenient to use a different representation of the Banach space $C_0(L_0)$, stated in Lemma 2.8(i) below, in our proof of Theorem 1.1. This relies on the following piece of notation. Denote by

$$\left(\bigoplus_{j \in J} X_j \right)_{c_0} = \left\{ (x_j)_{j \in J} : x_j \in X_j \ (j \in J) \text{ and } \{j \in J : \|x_j\| \geq \varepsilon\} \text{ is finite } (\varepsilon > 0) \right\}$$

the c_0 -direct sum of a family $(X_j)_{j \in J}$ of Banach spaces, and set $E_{\omega_1} = \left(\bigoplus_{\alpha < \omega_1} C[0, \alpha] \right)_{c_0}$ and, more generally, $E_A = \left(\bigoplus_{\alpha \in A} C[0, \alpha] \right)_{c_0}$ for each non-empty subset A of $[0, \omega_1)$.

Lemma 2.8. (i) *The Banach spaces $C_0(L_0)$ and E_{ω_1} are isomorphic.*

(ii) *Let A be an uncountable subset of $[0, \omega_1)$. Then E_A is isomorphic to E_{ω_1} .*

Proof. Clause (i) is a special instance of a well-known elementary fact (*e.g.*, see [7, p. 191, Exercise 9] or [11, equation (2.4)]).

To prove (ii), we observe that the Banach spaces E_{ω_1} and E_A contain complemented copies of each other. By (i) and Proposition 2.6(ii), the Pełczyński decomposition method (as stated in [1, Theorem 2.23(b)], for instance) applies, and hence the conclusion follows. \square

For each countable ordinal α , let Q_α be the canonical projection of E_{ω_1} onto the first α summands; that is, the β^{th} coordinate of $Q_\alpha(f_\gamma)_{\gamma < \omega_1}$, where $\beta < \omega_1$ and $(f_\gamma)_{\gamma < \omega_1} \in E_{\omega_1}$, is given by f_β if $\beta \leq \alpha$ and 0 otherwise. We then have the following counterpart of Lemma 2.7(i).

Lemma 2.9. *A subspace of E_{ω_1} is separable if and only if it is contained in the range of the projection Q_α for some countable ordinal α .*

Proof. The implication \Leftarrow is clear.

Conversely, suppose that W is a separable subspace of E_{ω_1} , and let D be a countable, dense subset of W . Since each element of E_{ω_1} has countable support, for each $x \in D$, we can choose a countable ordinal $\beta(x)$ such that $x = Q_{\beta(x)}x$. Then the ordinal $\alpha = \sup_{x \in D} \beta(x)$ is countable and satisfies $x = Q_\alpha x$ for each $x \in D$, and hence $W \subseteq Q_\alpha[E_{\omega_1}]$. \square

3. PROOFS OF THEOREM 1.1 AND COROLLARIES 1.2–1.3

We are now ready to prove the results stated in Section 1. We begin with a lemma which, in the light of Lemma 2.8(i) above, effectively establishes Theorem 1.1 in the case where $X = C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $Y = C_0(L_0)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $T: C_0[0, \omega_1) \rightarrow E_{\omega_1}$ be an operator with uncountable Szlenk index. Then:*

- (i) *for each pair (α, η) of countable ordinals, there exist operators $R: C[0, \alpha] \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $S: E_{\omega_1} \rightarrow C[0, \alpha]$ and a countable ordinal $\xi > \eta$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & C[0, \alpha] & \xrightarrow{I_{C[0, \alpha]}} C[0, \alpha] \\
 R \swarrow & & \nwarrow S \\
 C_0[0, \omega_1) & & E_{\omega_1} \\
 P_\xi - P_\eta \searrow & & \nearrow Q_\xi - Q_\eta \\
 & C_0[0, \omega_1) & \xrightarrow{T} E_{\omega_1}
 \end{array}$$

is commutative;

- (ii) *the identity operator on E_{ω_1} factors through T .*

Proof. (i). Let $U = (I_{E_{\omega_1}} - Q_\eta)T(I_{C_0[0, \omega_1)} - P_\eta)$. Since $T = U + Q_\eta T + TP_\eta - Q_\eta TP_\eta$, where each of the final three terms $Q_\eta T$, TP_η , and $Q_\eta TP_\eta$ has countable Szlenk index, Theorem 2.2 implies that U has uncountable Szlenk index. Hence U fixes a copy of $C[0, \alpha]$ by Theorem 2.3; that is, we can find a closed subspace W of $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ such that W is

isomorphic to $C[0, \alpha]$, and the restriction of U to W is bounded below. Lemmas 2.7(i) and 2.9 enable us to choose a countable ordinal $\xi > \eta$ such that the separable subspaces W and $U[W]$ are contained in the ranges of the projections P_ξ and Q_ξ , respectively. Then the restrictions to W of the operators U and $(Q_\xi - Q_\eta)T(P_\xi - P_\eta)$ are equal. By Theorem 2.5, $U[W]$ contains a closed subspace Z which is isomorphic to $C[0, \alpha]$ and which is complemented in $Q_\xi[E_{\omega_1}]$, and therefore also in E_{ω_1} . The conclusion now follows from Lemma 2.1 because U , and thus $(Q_\xi - Q_\eta)T(P_\xi - P_\eta)$, maps the closed subspace $W \cap U^{-1}[Z]$ isomorphically onto Z .

(ii). Using (i) together with Lemmas 2.7(ii) and 2.9, we may inductively construct transfinite sequences of countable ordinals $(\eta(\alpha))_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ and $(\xi(\alpha))_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ and of operators $(R_\alpha: C[0, \alpha] \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1])_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ and $(S_\alpha: E_{\omega_1} \rightarrow C[0, \alpha])_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ such that $\eta(\alpha) < \xi(\alpha) < \eta(\beta)$,

$$I_{C[0, \alpha]} = S_\alpha(Q_{\xi(\alpha)} - Q_{\eta(\alpha)})T(P_{\xi(\alpha)} - P_{\eta(\alpha)})R_\alpha, \quad (3.1)$$

$$(I_{E_{\omega_1}} - Q_{\eta(\beta)})TP_{\xi(\alpha)} = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad Q_{\xi(\alpha)}T(I_{C_0[0, \omega_1]} - P_{\eta(\beta)}) = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

whenever $0 \leq \alpha < \beta < \omega_1$. We may clearly also suppose that $\|R_\alpha\| = 1$ for each $\alpha < \omega_1$.

Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, set $A(n) = \{\alpha \in [0, \omega_1) : \|S_\alpha\| \leq n\}$. Since $[0, \omega_1) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A(n)$, we conclude that $A(n_0)$ is uncountable for some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $E_{A(n_0)}$ is isomorphic to E_{ω_1} by Lemma 2.8(ii), so that it will suffice to show that the identity operator on $E_{A(n_0)}$ factors through T .

To this end, we observe that

$$S: x \mapsto (S_\alpha(Q_{\xi(\alpha)} - Q_{\eta(\alpha)})x)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)}, \quad E_{\omega_1} \rightarrow E_{A(n_0)},$$

defines an operator of norm at most n_0 . Moreover, introducing the subspaces

$$F_\beta = \{(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} \in E_{A(n_0)} : f_\alpha = 0 \ (\alpha \neq \beta)\} \quad (\beta \in A(n_0)),$$

we can define a linear contraction by

$$R: (f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} \mapsto \sum_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} (P_{\xi(\alpha)} - P_{\eta(\alpha)})R_\alpha f_\alpha, \quad \text{span} \bigcup_{\beta \in A(n_0)} F_\beta \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1).$$

Since the domain of definition of R is dense in $E_{A(n_0)}$, R extends uniquely to a linear contraction defined on $E_{A(n_0)}$. Now, given $\beta \in A(n_0)$ and $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} \in F_\beta$, we have

$$STR(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} = (S_\alpha(Q_{\xi(\alpha)} - Q_{\eta(\alpha)})T(P_{\xi(\beta)} - P_{\eta(\beta)})R_\beta f_\beta)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)} = (f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A(n_0)}$$

by (3.1) and the fact that $(Q_{\xi(\alpha)} - Q_{\eta(\alpha)})T(P_{\xi(\beta)} - P_{\eta(\beta)}) = 0$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$ by (3.2). This implies that $STR = I_{E_{A(n_0)}}$, and the result follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The implications (b) \Rightarrow (a) \Rightarrow (c) are clear, so it remains to prove that (c) \Rightarrow (b). Hence, we suppose that the Szlenk index of T is uncountable, and seek to establish that the identity operator on $C_0(L_0)$ factors through T .

Lemma 3.1(ii) shows that this is true in the case where $X = C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $Y = C_0(L_0)$ by Lemma 2.8(i).

Now suppose that $X = Y = C_0[0, \omega_1)$. If $T \notin \mathcal{M}$, then the identity operator on $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ factors through T by Proposition 2.6(iii), and hence the identity operator on $C_0(L_0)$ also factors through T by Proposition 2.6(i). Otherwise $T \in \mathcal{M}$, in which case condition (b) of

Proposition 2.6(iii) implies that $T = VUT$ for some operators $U: C_0[0, \omega_1) \rightarrow C_0(L_0)$ and $V: C_0(L_0) \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1)$. Then UT has the same Szlenk index as T , so that, by the first case, the identity operator on $C_0(L_0)$ factors through UT , and hence through T .

Finally, suppose that $X = C_0(L_0)$, and either $Y = C_0[0, \omega_1)$ or $Y = C_0(L_0)$. By Proposition 2.6(i), we can take operators $U: C_0(L_0) \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $V: C_0[0, \omega_1) \rightarrow C_0(L_0)$ such that $I_{C_0(L_0)} = VU$. Then TV has the same Szlenk index as T , and the conclusion follows from the previous two cases, as above. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.2. The three sets in (1.2) are equal by the negation of Theorem 1.1. The final of these sets is clearly equal to $\bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} \mathcal{SL}_\alpha(X)$, which is an ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ by Theorem 2.2.

For $X = C_0(L_0)$, the fact that the second set in (1.2) is an ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0))$ implies that it is necessarily the unique maximal ideal by an observation of Dosev and Johnson [8].

For $X = C_0[0, \omega_1)$, we have $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1)) \subsetneq \mathcal{M}$ because $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ is an ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$, \mathcal{M} is the unique maximal ideal, and any projection on $C_0[0, \omega_1)$ whose range is isomorphic to $C_0(L_0)$ is an example of an operator which belongs to $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$. To verify the final statement, suppose that \mathcal{I} is a proper ideal of $\mathcal{B}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$ such that \mathcal{I} is not contained in $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0[0, \omega_1))$. Then, by (1.2), \mathcal{I} contains an operator T such that $I_{C_0(L_0)} = STR$ for some operators $R: C_0(L_0) \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1)$ and $S: C_0[0, \omega_1) \rightarrow C_0(L_0)$. Given $U \in \mathcal{M}$, we can find operators $V: C_0[0, \omega_1) \rightarrow C_0(L_0)$ and $W: C_0(L_0) \rightarrow C_0[0, \omega_1)$ such that $U = WV$ by (1.1), and hence $U = (WS)T(RV) \in \mathcal{I}$. This proves that $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$, and consequently $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{I}$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.3. First, to show that $C_0(L_0)$ is primary, let $P \in \mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0))$ be a projection. Since the ideal $\mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0(L_0))$ is proper, it cannot contain both P and $I_{C_0(L_0)} - P$; we may without loss of generality suppose that $P \notin \mathcal{S}_{C_0(L_0)}(C_0(L_0))$. Then, by (1.2), $I_{C_0(L_0)}$ factors through P , so that $P[C_0(L_0)]$ contains a complemented subspace which is isomorphic to $C_0(L_0)$ by Lemma 2.1. Since $P[C_0(L_0)]$ is complemented in $C_0(L_0)$, and the Pełczyński decomposition method (as stated in [1, Theorem 2.23(b)], for instance) applies by Proposition 2.6(ii), we conclude that $P[C_0(L_0)]$ and $C_0(L_0)$ are isomorphic, as desired.

Second, to verify that $C_0(L_0)$ is complementably homogeneous, suppose that W is a closed subspace of $C_0(L_0)$ such that W is isomorphic to $C_0(L_0)$. Take an isomorphism U of $C_0(L_0)$ onto W , and let J be the natural inclusion of W into $C_0(L_0)$. Since the operator $JU \in \mathcal{B}(C_0(L_0))$ fixes a copy of $C_0(L_0)$, we can find operators R and S on $C_0(L_0)$ such that $I_{C_0(L_0)} = S(JU)R$ by Theorem 1.1. The operator $P = JUR$ is then a projection, its range is clearly contained in W , and the restriction of S to the range of P is an isomorphism onto $C_0(L_0)$ (with inverse JUR). \square

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